

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 14, 1837.

#### Importance of Early Ripening Crops.

To us, in so high a latitude as we live in, it is important that we pay particular attention to cultivating such variety of crops as shall ripen early and therefore not so liable to be cut off by early autumnal frosts as those which would be, if they required a longer time to ripen. Many of our farmers by care in selecting seed from such stalks or heads as ripened first have very essentially improved the crops in this particular. Nature accommodates different vegetables or indeed the same vegetable to the various lengths of the seasons in which it may be cultivated. Thus the corn (Maize) which is cultivated south of us, requires a much longer time to ripen than that cultivated north of us. The same may be said of wheat. Perhaps the latter vegetable varies more in the time of its growth or coming to maturity than any other.

Some varieties of it, as the winter wheat, require nine or ten months, while the other variety called spring wheat, requires not half the time. Humboldt remarks that in some parts of South America, the wheat crop ripened in *ninety* days from the time it was sown, and at Hudson's Bay it ripened fully in *seventy* days from the period of sowing. We have no doubt that wheat obtained from the more Northern parts of Canada, would ripen much sooner than that which has been cultivated for a long time in our latitude. Would it not be worth some little trouble and exertion to obtain seed from that region? Indeed we think that it would be well for our Agricultural Societies to take pains to obtain more information respecting the agriculture of this part of America, and ascertain what could be obtained from there that would improve the crops at home, either in their qualities or in their coming into maturity earlier.

#### Beet Sugar.

As the time will soon be at hand when the farmer must begin to prepare the ground and to sow the seed for a crop, it will be well to cast your eyes about you, and make out some plan or system to guide the proceedings of the next season.

Among the experiments which we would recommend to be carried on in a prudent and economical way, is the manufacturing sugar from the ugar Beet.

Now the raising of the beet is nothing new in Maine. We have raised them for cattle years a-

go, and can state that they are raised as easy as any other beet whatever, and are as valuable for cattle as any other, but are somewhat woody or "*stringy*;" too much so for the table. Now will it be profitable to manufacture them into sugar is the question to be settled,—and we hope that such arrangements will be made and such experiments tried as will enable us a year hence to know and to state with a certainty, undisputed, because corroborated by practical proofs, that it can or cannot be done. There can be no risk in raising the root, for if it should be found that the sugar business is unprofitable to the farmer, the root is valuable for his stock and will pay him well for the culture.

There need then be no backwardness in going into the cultivation, even if circumstances should prevent or hinder its further use by way of the manufacture of the above article. It is an important question and one which, if practicable and profitable, will open a source of incalculable advantage to the community. If it should turn out that every farmer or every neighborhood can manufacture their own sugar, what an immense amount of money will be saved to us, and what an important and extensive business will be opened to the energy and enterprise of our citizens. We repeat therefore that we indulge the hope that the experiment will be thoroughly tried during the coming season.

The following article was written at the time of the appearance of the Aurora Borealis, and should have appeared in the first No. of this volume, but was accidentally mislaid in removing our office from Winthrop.

#### Aurora Borealis.

We do not recollect of ever having seen so splendid a display of the Aurora Borealis, as was exhibited on the evening of the 25th January. At about 1-2 past 7 in the evening a dull reddish white light was seen in the Western horizon.

It had the appearance of a fire at a distance, and many supposed it to arise from some building on fire. Soon a corresponding light was perceived exactly opposite in the Eastern horizon.

All was perfectly clear in every other part of the heavens. The evening was calm and cold, (the Thermometer stood at 24 deg. below zero at the previous sunrise) and the stars were twinkling with their usual brightness. At the north, the region where we usually look for this phenomenon, nothing of the kind was seen. In a short time a column of light began to arise from the northern side of the western body, and stretched itself upward very slowly towards the zenith.

As it arose higher and higher, it changed to a whitish pink, and then assumed more and more of a flame color.

A dull whitish light began to spread over the zenith extending from horizon to horizon, or from east to west, broader at top and contracting more and more to a point as it descended on either side resembling in shape a pointed ellipse, or to use a familiar comparison, a belt in shape of a huge orange peel.

The column that first arose continued to pass upward, and a similar one arose from the east, progressing to the zenith to meet the other. The northern edge or side of these columns was smooth and well defined, while the southern side was indistinct and became blended and lost in the confused mass of light which made up the whole. Presently they met at the zenith, and almost at the same instant a column darted out from the centre of these at an angle, say of 15 or 20 deg. pointing somewhat North-Westerly and South-Easterly. From this time commenced as brilliant a display as ever was seen from the same cause. Wreaths of light of different hues, from almost white to deep crimson, moved and flashed about, sometimes deepening and then diminishing their tints—vanishing and reappearing in rapid evolutions and assuming a most pleasing variety of forms and shapes.

Sometimes one could hardly help believing that Fairies were not at work festooning the sky with curtains of light, and amusing themselves with the different forms and colors which they could give to their drapery, as an exercise of their taste and genius; now presenting a curious dapple of carmine and pink and crimson flame, and now alternating the waves of streaming light with the most fantastic array of rich and splendid hues, all radiating from a common centre above. For more than an hour this grand and gorgeous scene was spread out above us; surprising all and astonishing many.

After a time branches of light began to be thrust out Northerly and Southerly like huge brushes which gradually extended themselves down to the horizon on all sides, and the whole concave above us was filled with luminous matter, though not of so bright and beautiful a kind as when it was confined to a narrower space, and finally the beautiful exhibition which we had witnessed with so much interest and gratification gradually disappeared.

On the next evening there were some appearances of the northern lights in the usual form, but nothing uncommon.

Some Indians of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes, who beheld the appearances on the 25th, were a good deal startled as they looked upon the red flashes streaming about them—"very much blood, sartin much war coming soon," said they.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### Cochran's Gun.

MR HOLMES:—I have a word or two to say in relation to Cochran's gun. It is amusing to observe the different tastes manifested at different periods of time, and the different results of different measures in relation to the same object.

About the year 1817, Artemas Wheeler, of Concord, Mass. invented a gun with seven or more revolving chambers, constructed precisely on the principle of Mr Cochran's, as I understand the description of it given in your paper, excepting the application of the percussion lock, which I be-



lieve was not known at the date of Mr Wheeler's invention. I presume that Mr W.'s gun stood relatively, as high in comparison with guns of that day, as Mr Cochran's does, compared with those of the present day. Mr Wheeler obtained Letters Patent of the United States, and proceeded to England, where he anticipated as great success as actually attended the efforts of C. But if his efforts, both there and in his own country, did not prove entirely abortive, they fell far short of remunerating him for his expense. To what shall we attribute this, but to the spirit of the times? A few years ago large sums of money were expended to construct Rotary Steam Engines, and large sums paid for such inventions, though comparatively useless. But now an invention of that kind, tho' it should be made to perform well, would bring nothing in the market. In the patent business, much depends on management; and perhaps if Mr Cochran had been in Mr Wheeler's place he would have realized as much as he now has, and if Mr Wheeler had been in his place, he would have obtained nothing. Mr Cochran's father, it appears, is rich, and spared no pains nor expense to assist his son, and we well know that the wealthy are able to attach an importance to any thing which is not to be found *ipso facto*.

Although Mr Cochran has succeeded in accumulating a fortune by his gun, yet I doubt his being justly entitled to the honor or emolument of any thing more than an improvement in it. I believe the public have a right to the original principle, Mr Wheeler's patent having expired.

POOR YORRICK.

#### The Wheat Question.

MR. HOLMES:—I do not pretend to be a scientific writer—nothing but an old fashioned Maine Farmer. As you seem disposed to give us all an opportunity to express our views in the Farmer, permit me to say, I am uniformly pleased with all the original communications which have appeared in the Farmer; because, when error is advanced, it often leads to investigation, and in the end illicits the truth.

You have one correspondent, in Peru, who signs "J. H. J." to whom I feel under obligation as a Farmer; not however because he always brings forth truth, or because he is always consistent with himself, in my opinion—but because he writes, and is so often correct. On the wheat question the public are truly indebted to him—but it is because error often illicits truth. It is curious enough, in his No. 7, in Vol. 5, No. 3, page 18, he says, "it has been gravely asserted that the sap vessels of some plants are tenderer than others, which is the reason of their bursting." He then enquires, who ever tested this from actual experiment, &c. Whoever from actual experiment undertook to prove that the sun shined in a clear day? He then says, such inferences are all Moonshine. Yes, if I infer that a rush is more easily fractured from pressure, externally or internally, than a hard-hack or oak tree, it is all Moonshine!!! I say instead of its being Moonshine, it is self-evident, to every one except, I had almost said, your Peru correspondent.—Then he goes on logically, as he no doubt supposes, and contends that as the several parts of animals made for the purpose of receiving or secreting food, &c. &c. are capable of distention, without being ruined, therefore the sap vessels in all plants are. This he believes, because otherwise it would impeach the wisdom of Deity. Why, Sir, does it impeach the wisdom of Deity to suppose that an otter can be overtaken and killed easier than a Bull dog or Lion.

I apprehend he is writing against fact as to the cause of Rust in Wheat, and he, of course, must suffer himself to strain points, and call the more solid arguments of his opponents Moonshine—thus he may prejudice some by mere sidewise clacking, but this is assertion from his brain to lessen the reputation of those he writes against, from which I never can perceive any good to flow.

J. H. J. is a correspondent of the Farmer with whom I have no personal acquaintance. I have no doubt of his good intentions in writing, even on the wheat question error, as I believe some of it. But we who write for the Farmer, back here, in the woods, cannot pretend to be always right in our views, and therefore I call no man's arguments Moonshine, because he in some things differs from me—a tardy way of getting down an opponent which I choose never to be driven to; I had rather shew his error to him by sounding his ideas, &c.

A THIRD MAN.

"Nothing is beneath the attention of a great man."

This short sentence is inscribed over the door of the small building in Holland, which was once the workshop of Peter the Great; and furnishes, more than volumes of common description and history could do, an insight into the character of the man who raised the Muscovites from the deepest barbarism to the rank of civilization, and laid the foundation of an empire, the extent of which the world as yet seems little able to comprehend.

One of the most fatal errors to which men are subject is the disposition to treat small things with contemptuous indifference; forgetting that great things are but an aggregate of small ones, and that discoveries and events of the greatest importance to the world can be traced to things most insignificant in themselves. Nothing more truly marks an original mind, and stamps its possessor as a truly great man than the seizure of circumstances which would pass unnoticed by the great multitude, and by subjecting them to the powerful analysis of his reasoning powers, deducing inferences of the greatest practical results.

The power of the loadstone to attract iron, has been known from time immemorial; accident discovered the fact that a magnetized needle would indicate the north, but for a long time this truth was productive of no results. In the hands of Flavio Gioja of Amalfi it produced the mariner's compass, an instrument which has changed the whole course of commerce, and opened America and Australia to the rest of the world. To mention only one of the things that the use of the compass in maritime discovery has led to—it has given the potatoe to Europe, and thus trebled the means of subsistence as well as doubled the population.

We owe the Galvanic or Voltaic battery, one of the most powerful instruments in advancing science the world has yet seen, to Madame Galvani noticing the construction of the muscles of a skinned frog accidentally touched by a person on whom her husband was at the moment making some experiments in electricity. The experiments of Galvani and Volta were followed up by Davy, Hare, and Silliman, and effects which have astonished and instructed the world, have been the result. The dry galvanic pile in the hands of the discoverer, De Luc, was nothing more than a scientific plaything. Singer of London, a mechanic of genius, saw the pile, and applied the power thus generated to moving the machinery of a watch; and one constructed by him has now run more than sixteen years without winding or loss of motion.

A chemist was at work, in his laboratory preparing a powder for a certain purpose. A spark fell into this composition and it exploded; and from that day gunpowder was discovered. Some may question the utility of this discovery, but we do not. Gunpowder has materially aided the miner, the founder, and the chemist;—it has made war, where now carried on between nations, a much less evil than formerly; but more than all, it has given internal order and tranquility to the kingdoms of Europe by knocking down those strong holds of feudal barbarism and cruelty, the castles

of a haughty and domineering, nobility, and placing the weak, so far as regards protection by law, and security to person and property, on a level with the highest.

A German peasant carved letters on the back of the beech tree, and with them stamped characters on paper for the amusement of his children. Nothing more was thought of the; but from them Faust conceived and executed movable type; and printing, an art that perhaps has exercised a greater influence on the destiny of mankind than any other, thus had a beginning.

Galileo was in a church at Florence where a drowsy Dominican was holding forth on the merits of the Virgin, and the miracles of the Holy Church; things about which the philosopher cared very little. The principal lamp of the church had been left suspended in such a manner that it swung to and fro in the slightest breath and caught the eye of the philosopher. The regularity of its oscillations struck him, and the idea of employing such vibrations to measure time occurred. Galileo left the church and returned to his study, and in a short time the first pendulum ever made was swinging.

Some children playing with the glasses of a Dutch spectacle maker, accidentally placed two so that the steeple of a church appeared much nearer and turned bottom upwards. From this small beginning was produced the telescope; an instrument which more than any other, has enlarged the boundaries of the universe, and given to man more exalted ideas of that Being who spake all these worlds into existence.

About one hundred and fifty years ago an old man might have been seen in his study apparently amusing himself by witnessing the escape of steam from an old wine bottle and then checking it by instantaneously plunging it into the cold water. There are multitudes who would sneer at an observer of nature who could stoop to notice such a trifle; yet this expansion and condensation of steam in the wine bottle, and the train of thoughts which it suggested, in the hands of the Marquis of Worcester, gave birth to the Steam engine, the most valuable present Science has ever made to the Arts. These very men who are now filled with delight and astonishment when they behold the beautiful steamboats majestically plowing the waves, or the steam can whirling its train of carriages over the railroad with almost the rapidity of thought, would be the first to look and speak with contempt of the train of causes that led to such important results.

But perhaps the example of Newton, more than any other, conclusively proves that there is in the whole circle of nature, nothing trifling to a truly great mind. Thousands had seen apples fall from the trees to the earth; yet no one had ever asked the question whether the cause that caused the apple to fall to the earth extended to the moon?—yet this question and its solution was the key that has unlocked the mechanism of the universe, and given to man power and ideas, which could otherwise never have existed.

The great truth these examples inculcate is this—that there is nothing trifling in nature, nothing that is not worthy of attention and reflection, nothing that does not form part of the great chain of cause and effect, and consequently capable of leading to the most valuable and interesting events. There is a feeling abroad, that it forms no part of the business of the tiller of the soil to think. This is not true, and the position should be exploded at once. It is scarcely possible for a man to be more favorably situated for an observation of nature than the farmer. His business is with the soil he treads upon, with its various constituents and their ever varying proportions—with the green earth and its covering of grapes and plants, its trees and its flowers—while over head is stretched this broad oer-arching sky, inviting him to useful reflection, and urging him to "look thro' nature, up to natures God."—*Genesee Farmer*.

#### Sheep.

Samuel Dawane of Woodstock, communicates to the Editor of the Courier the following information, which we copy for the benefit of those concerned.

I have kept Sheep for fifty years, and never knew of the ailment, which for want of a known name, I called the *Stretches*, until the introduction of the Merino Sheep; since introducing them in-



to my flock, I have had more or less sheep every winter troubled with that complaint. The sheep so attacked, stretch themselves to the utmost, lie down and rise up often, refuse all food, and generally die in from four to eight days. The complaint is most frequent in hard winters when they are kept long from the ground, but never (to my knowledge) occurs in the season of grass—hence I was led to think it was caused by the bowels not being sufficiently open—if so the remedy was at hand. The last winter, being long and severe, I had a number attacked with the complaint. In every case I turned down them a table-spoonful of Castor Oil, and in every instance they were well and eating their fodder in a few hours, and I lost not a single sheep. This winter I have had one attacked and applied the remedy with the like effect. Should others have sheep so attacked, I advise them to try the remedy, and I doubt not they will find the like benefit.

#### Punching Fire.

It is surprising that among the vast variety of discoveries which Phrenologists have been made on the territory of the human skull, they have not found the organ of ignitiveness. They may depend upon it, that such an organ is there, and we shall not be surprised if we ourselves hit upon it some of these days, in our explorations through the boundless fields of our own, or more modestly speaking, of some of our friend's intellects, and thereby disappoint every body, and immortalize ourselves after all. According to our philosophy, felicity in making fires depends upon organization—and, therefore, a man must be born with a genius for it, or remain a numbskull, so far as its manifestation is concerned. Any blunderer can put a good fire out, but it takes a genius to build up one.

Ladies have been remarkable, from time out of mind, for the dexterity which they often manifest in punching fires. Did you ever see a lady blushing with cold, enter a room without marching straight up to the fire place, picking up the tongs and banging away at the fore-stick? If you have seen such a thing, you have seen a female prodigy. The desire of torturing their lovers, is not more natural to the sex, than is the propensity to punch the fire. Sometimes the gratification of this innocent propensity is attended with sad discomforts. For instance—when you have by the aid of constructiveness, succeeded in building up a first rate frame work for the flames to wreath themselves about, and are just congratulating yourself on your architectural skill, in pops your wife, or sister or some other lovely being, and picking up the tongs, with one fell blow will effectually level the result of your labors. The fire is knocked into a cocked hat, as our friend — would say, and sets up a smoke like a miniature Stromboli. If you are like ourselves, a man of gentle temper, and your amiability being unruffled, you in turn grapple the tongs and rebuild your fire castle; by the time the flames are beginning to make a meal of it, in rushes another lady of the family, and before you can say Jack Robinson, her pretty foot twinkles, and away she kicks the whole affair into a heap of smouldering ruins.—The thing is done in so graceful a manner, that for your life you can't get angry. You can resume your labors again and so go on *ad infinitum*, as the philosophers say.

#### Potato Bread.

"Seeing is believing;" as says the old adage. And so is *tasting*, as all will admit who try it. And if any one is in particular want of a subject to make the trial on, we advise him, especially if he has a family and can't cheerfully pay fourteen dollars a barrel for flour, and nine shillings for corn, and twelve cents for pork, to make trial of potato bread. "Bah!" cries one; "'tis heavy stuff—can't eat it any more than I can eat lead." "Pooh!" says another; "I wouldn't eat potato bread—the poor may eat it, who can get nothing else!" Friends, don't be so fast. If you are not particularly circumspect, you may eat it unawares; for depend upon it you would be puzzled to tell it from bread made entirely of flour. We speak from personal knowledge. Our own "better half" has tried the experiment, and succeeded to a charm. Somewhat more than half of the bread was of potato, which was crushed after being boiled, and mixed with the flour. It rose quick, and when baked, came out "as light as a feather," and

as sweet as the best wheat. The experiment has also been tried in the family of a friend, with a like result. We say then, if any body wishes to live in a frugal way and live well too, tug away at your potato bin as much as at your flour barrel, and snap your fingers at the speculators who would fill their pockets at the expense of yours.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received from a friend, some very nice dough nuts, made of potatoes and flour, half and half. Try it, Ladies.—*Franklin Mer.*

From the London Mechanics Magazine.

#### MANUMOTIVE-CARRIAGES.

We have often wondered that in these inventive days, no one has perfected an apparatus similar in design to the one inquired for in the following communication. Cannot our ingenuity supply this transatlantic want?

SIR,—By the extract in your last number from a Dublin paper, we learn that a whitesmith of Ennis-corthy is employed, as several other persons at this time are, in constructing a manumotive-carriage.—In the present instance the vehicle "is propelled by an iron handle, which the guide moves to and fro with the right hand."

One would think it was almost impossible to hit upon any scheme for this purpose possessing much novelty, so many and so various are the plans that have been tried. When *velocipedes* were so much the rage in London a few years since, much ingenuity was exercised to produce manumotive-carriages in which the softer sex might ride; but without success, and since that time this has been the favorite hobby of many individuals. It is unfortunately a fact, that too many persons are apt to imagine, that the success of their machine depends upon the quantity and complexity of the mechanism employed, and this mistake generally proves fatal to their success.

When discussing this matter in a previous number (635), I stated that the simplest, and therefore of necessity the best way of constructing manumotive-carriages, was to "fix a spur-wheel on the axle of the propelling-wheels, and drive them by a pinion duly proportioned to the inverse quantities of time and power. The man's labor applied to the pinion by means of a winch-handle, would produce all the effect to be derived from such a source, and more than could possibly be obtained by any more complicated train of mechanism."

By applying the manual power to two cranks placed on the axle of the pinion, but opposite to each other, working the one with the right hand and the other with the left, the greatest possible effect would be produced. The guiding could easily be managed with the feet. By a machine so formed, favored with all the advantages of the best workmanship, a person might propel himself at a tolerable good speed; but for any great distance, I apprehend it might be walked over in about the same time with less bodily exertion, and therefore with greater ease.

There are cases, however, where persons have not the free use of their legs, while their arms retain all their wonted vigor; to such parties a machine of this kind would be of infinite service. It is desirable, therefore, to put those persons in the right road who are wishing to construct such a machine.

In the case of Mr. Nicholson, he appears to be adopting the plan, familiar to the inhabitants of this metropolis, from its having been frequently seen in our streets; a carriage was constructed, and propelled at the rate of five or six miles an hour by six men, who each pulled a lever "*to and fro*" with a motion very similar to rowing, which acting upon cranks placed on the axle of the driving-wheels, turned them round and thereby urged the carriage forward. The conversion of rectilinear into circular motion, in this case, is attended with a great waste of power, and the plan I have pointed out would in practice be found more efficient.

There are cases, as I have already stated, in which manumotive vehicles would prove eminently useful; in general, however, to persons in full possession of all their natural powers, the *marrowbone* stage will be the best conveyance.

Yours respectfully,

WM. BADDLEY.

#### Wilkinson's Alarm.

Sir,—Among the "Notes and Notices" in your

689th Number, I observe one describing an '*alarm lamp*,' said to be invented by a gunsmith of Easingwold, in Yorkshire. I apprehend the writer has made some slight mistake with respect to this invention, which originated with Mr. Wilkinson, the justly celebrated gunsmith of Pall Mall, London.

Having constructed a percussion-lock upon a new principle about fifteen months ago, which I considered applicable to large pieces of ordnance, and knowing Mr. Wilkinson to be the very best authority upon these matters, I obtained an introduction to him. Mr. Wilkinson received me with the utmost politeness; and having examined my new lock, he pointed out, in the kindest manner possible, the reasons why it could not answer the purpose for which I intended it. He then exhibited and explained to me many curious and ingenious things with which I found him surrounded, and, among other things, he showed me his *new alarm* for the detection of poachers, rick-burners, &c. This alarm consisted of a percussion-lock of a very strong and durable construction, fixed upon a stout post, from which wires were led in various directions over the grounds to be protected, in the same way as the wires of spring-guns used to be. The lock is made to communicate with a rocket or a maroon, or with both. In the event of any of the wires being touched, the lock is discharged, and striking a percussion cap, ignites the maroon, the audible report of which alarms the persons who are on the look-out; a rocket at the same instant ascends, and remains stationary for five or ten minutes over the spot, throwing down a vivid light which indicates the situation, and exhibits the progress of the depredators.

Mr. Wilkinson's alarm has been extensively employed by noblemen and gentlemen for the protection of their property from midnight marauders, and it is the best contrivance for the purpose I ever met with. These alarms are in every way superior to the inhuman 'man traps and spring-guns,' even were they still legal; they are properly described as 'being perfectly free from danger to servants or others having the care of them; but calculated when they go off to strike terror into the breast of the most audacious depredator.'

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

WM. BADDLEY.

London, Oct. 8, 1836.

#### To prevent Horses digging holes in Stables.

If any of your readers have horses that are inclined to dig holes in the stable floors by constant pawing and scraping, they may put a stop to the habit in the following manner.—Go to the wood pile or some other place, and get a stick of round wood, about four inches in diameter, and split it in two; take one of the pieces and nail it across the floor of the stall, about four or five inches in front of the place where the horses forward feet usually stand; nail the other piece on the floor, four or five inches forward of the first piece; each piece to be the round side up and flat side down. The horse will find pawing so inconvenient, that he will abandon the practice.—*Dedham Patriot.*

#### To make Leeches bite.

An experimental leecher says, to make leeches bite, cut small holes in a piece of blotting paper, corresponding to the place on the shin, to which it is desired the leeches shall be attached.—This being moistened and applied, leeches crawl about until they come to the holes in the paper, when they immediately take hold.

If after all this, the leech will not bite, carry him to Wall Street, and bind him apprentice to a broker, for a week, and his teeth will become so sharp, that he will almost bite through the bottom of a brass kettle.—*N. Y. Tran.*

A PERSEVERING STUDENT.—A small lad stepped into a bookstore and inquired the price of 'Webster's Spelling Book.' Being told that they were one shilling apiece, and being possessed of only nine cents in the world, he was entirely nonplused.—At length an idea seemed to have struck him. Says he, 'Mister, can't you find one that is torn, that you will let me have for nine cents?' The book merchant looked in vain. The boy was dispirited. At length another idea seemed to have struck him. Says he, 'Please, Mister, can't you tear one?'



## Agricultural.

## Fact versus Theory.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

I like science, and wish there was a great deal more of the commodity current in our country, for science where perfect is truth itself, and amounts in all cases to demonstration. I like to see a spirit of inquiry into cause and effect extending among farmers; a desire to ascertain the why and the wherefore of the operations they are daily performing; and I respect the men of skill, experience, and talent, in this and other countries, whose labors have been instrumental in bringing about this state of things. But science has not yet got at the bottom of all things, and her deductions are sometimes directly at variance with established facts. Such things do not prove that science is worthless, but that philosophers are fallible.

One of the striking instances of this discrepancy between theory and fact, is found in the relative value affixed to our most common nutritive substances by the chemical analysis of Sir H. Davy, and adopted by most writers on agricultural chemistry since that time, but which is evidently without foundation in reality. Davy's estimate of the nutritive matter and consequent value, contained in 1000 parts of the different articles used for nourishment is as follows:—

Winter wheat,	955
Spring wheat	940
Indian corn	800
Potatoes	250
Rye	792
Barley meal	920
Oat meal	670
Turnips	42

Now take this table, and make a calculation on the nutritive matter furnished by an ordinary crop of each article from one acre of land, and each acre would give in nutritive matter as follows:—

Potatoes	3125 lbs.
Indian corn	1920
Winter Wheat	1146
Rye	712
Barley	946
Oats	552
Turnips	315

Thus, according to theory, one acre of potatoes is equal to about 2 acres of corn, 3 of wheat, 4 of rye or barley, or ten of turnips! That such is the fact, no one who has paid any attention to the matter, can believe for a moment. Chemists designate those parts of a substance which are readily soluble as nutritive, and reject the remainder; and as farinaceous substances are of this class, it is no wonder that potatoes are ranked so high when compared with some other substances. Experience proves however, that there are some principles in the nature of nutrition overlooked; some steps in the process of digestion and assimilation, that science had not yet fully investigated or understood.

Chaptal says,—“It is not by an analysis of plants, nor by the proportion of their constituent principles which can be extracted by water, that we can judge of the nutritive quality of vegetables, or other alimentary substances. I have already proved that a nutritive substance, deprived of all its soluble parts by water, is capable, in the progress of its decomposition, of forming new and soluble compounds. It is only by experiments and by the effects of this or that kind of food upon animals, that we can ascertain the differences existing between various nutritive bodies.”

This is sound doctrine: it is by experiments alone that such matters can be thoroughly tested; for the stomach and its juices employed in digestion, are so far from the chemist's laboratory, that to infer the same result from the action of each, is very absurd.

According to the above table an acre of potatoes will produce 3125 lbs. of nutritive matter, while an acre of turnips gives only 315 lbs. or in other words an acre of potatoes is worth rather more than ten times as much as an acre of turnips for feeding. This is the theory, but what says the experience of the farmer? Judge Powell, the President of the Pennsylvania Ag. Society, says, “I have thought that the soil was rather improved, than being impoverished by a crop of

turnips. I have found them to make excellent beef and mutton. I cultivate a stiff calcareous loam; and in such a soil long experience teaches me that the turnip is the only root crop worth attention. I have ceased raising potatoes for live stock. I think good farming, where a certain market is not contiguous, requires the potatoe crop to go but little beyond table use.”

In the *Mechanic & Farmer*, is a communication from Mr R. Gordon, stating the result of an experiment in fattening cattle on Ruta Baga. Two yoke of oxen were selected. To the one yoke he allowed two bushels of ruta бага in the same time that the other yoke consumed a bushel of corn; and the result of the experiment satisfied him that two bushels of ruta бага is better than half that quantity of corn for working oxen, or other neat stock. The turnips used by Mr Gordon were from a crop of 1510 bushels to the acre, a most extraordinary yield.

No man who has tried the turnip can doubt its nutritive qualities, when applied to the purpose of fattening cattle. Experiments here have been to the full, as satisfactory as in that land of turnips and fat cattle—England. Since I commenced the culture of the root some five years since, and then gave it a fair trial, I have used nothing else for fattening beef, and never while using potatoes or corn did my cattle take on fat better, or make beef of a finer quality. It certainly exceeds all other feed in cheapness. My turnips cost me from four to six dollars a hundred bushels, and two bushels a day, is an ample supply in most cases, for an animal. Compare this cost with potatoes, corn, or other grain, and the value of the turnip will be fully manifested.

OBSERVER.

Gen. Farmer.

## Leaves for Manure.

MR. TUCKER:—In the *Genesee Farmer* of Nov. 12th, is a long article copied from the *New England Farmer*, on the subject of leaves for manure, detailing the practice in different parts of Europe, and of one farm in Massachusetts. I do not mean to condemn the practice of gathering leaves for this important object, nor to say that it may not be profitable in the places alluded to, and in rocky and barren countries where farmers are obliged to resort to every possible means to obtain manure, and where little or nothing can be produced from the land without it, or where it is worth from two to four dollars per cart load for garden purposes—but that it can be made profitable in Western New York, I have my doubts. If J. M. G. had stated the quantity of leaves two men with a team would gather in a day, and the probable weight of manure thus added to his farm, and the value per ton, I could judge better, but allowing two men with a team to rake and gather into the shed half a ton of a leaves in a day, how much would he add to his stock of manure to carry out on his land in the spring? I think not more than one cart load, worth from 4s. to 6s. which, if no other benefit were to be derived from the operation than the value of the manure, would allow but small wages for men and team. It is true they would prove very comfortable bedding for the cattle and pigs, but the farmer who does not produce cheaper litter from his land than leaves, is too poor to need any such article for the comfort of stock, or an agricultural paper to teach him the rudiments of agriculture. If it be said that straw is too valuable to use in the stable, that it will bring 4 or 6cts. a bundle in market, then it is certain that where such a market is found, manure can be bought for 3 or 4s. a load, and will pay the farmer for transporting it home when he has sold his straw, and in that case cost less than leaves.

I have not a very high opinion of leaves as a manure at any rate, and consider them of but little use, however well rotted, unless previously worked in the yard and mixed with dung. Judging from my own experience, two loads of common soil thrown into my barn yard in the fall, to be carried out in the spring, is worth quite as much as the manure that would be produced by half a ton of dried leaves.

I was acquainted some years ago with a wealthy farmer in a neighboring state who kept a large stock of cattle without purchasing any fodder for them; he was called the best farmer in the town, and fattened yearly some of the finest oxen that were driven to the New York and Philadelphia markets. When asked the secret of his great success

in farming, he would turn your face away from the fine stock you were praising, and point you to his heaps of rich manure, which he would say told the whole story. He had plenty of wood land, but I never knew him to gather a load of leaves; he had plenty of straw, but I never knew him to sell a bundle of it, nor of his carting a load of hay to market. But I do know that he was in the habit every year of carting into his barn yard large quantities of common soil, and spreading it several inches thick where the dung had been previously removed, all which was carried out upon his land the following season. The yard that contained the secret of this man's wealth was ample dimensions, but had no drains to accommodate the milk-maid with thin shoes, even in the wettest season.

I have used some hundreds of loads of decomposed leaves, taken from swales and low places in my woods, and do not find it valuable unless rendered so by a generous mixture of manure, good soil, ashes or lime; in fact I find it next to good for nothing alone on light soils. I have experimented with it on garden crops for several years and never could by its use alone obtain a crop of either beets, onions, cucumbers, squashes or melons. I had rather have one load of half rotted manure from the stable, than four loads of decomposed leaves, or muck, as it is called. It however answers an excellent purpose and pays well when carted into the yard in autumn, to be trodden by the cattle and exposed to the frosts of winter. Turf from the sides of the roads or commons, or even common soil in large quantities, used in the same way, I think far better and more profitable, than collecting leaves that the winds have scattered.

OBVIOUS.

Buffalo, January, 1837. [*Genesee Farmer*.]

## A few Reasons why Farmers are so far behind in Improvements.

MR. TUCKER:—Having seen in your paper of the 1st inst. a call upon your subscribers for communications, and while thinking on the subject, I have seen an excellent letter from Ulmus, and also an article from the *New York Sun*, which have partly anticipated what I had to say. I think with Ulmus that it is very desirable that Agricultural Schools should be established, or associated with literary establishments already formed, so as to afford to all an opportunity of obtaining the advantages thereof, as knowledge is power to the farmer, and as necessary to him as to other trades and professions. But to the question, why farmers are so behind, if not when compared with other portions of the community in what constitutes real worth, certainly when compared with what they should be? In your State, and in all others that I have seen, very little land is brought into what can be called a tolerable state of productiveness, so as to pay the owners the interest of the money that they might take for them. Why is this the case? I shall venture to give, as the first reason, the very general mistake, which is this; instead of making what land they have profitable, they are for selling off and going to the west to get a larger number of acres.

The second reason—when a farmer has a number of sons he thinks he cannot find employment for them all at home, and therefore puts them to trades or professions.

Third reason—the pious veneration of children for lands received from their ancestor, seems to have lost its power to retain those possessions in the keeping of their descendants.

Fourth reason—that when a farmer obtains success in any of those fortunate occurrences that are bringing fortunes without labor, or whether they have accumulated money and property by patient industry and frugality, they seem in most cases not to think of laying it out to improve their lands, or to think such a thing can be done, or that their lands are susceptible of improvement altho' their fields are encumbered with stumps, stones and other obstructions, that depreciate their value from 10 to 100 per cent.

Fifth reason is—that those boys that are expected to follow farming for a living, are considered to be well enough provided for in respect to education if they receive what is called a common one, and all that can be raised must go to pay for those who are gone to learn professions.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of the reasons, and sufficient, (though there are many more,) to ac-



count for what Ulmus complains of.

If you can correct these erroneous opinions and habits, I think you will do a great service to your country, and persuade farmers that they have land enough and need not go to the West, and that they have employment for all their children thereon, for several generations, and need not send them to trades, to be lawyers, doctors, &c. or to New York to be clerks or merchants, as all can be better employed at home, together with all the money and capital, with ample room for application of all the skill and talent, whether natural or acquired. Let this system be followed for a few years and the country will present another appearance, and farmers will have another character and rank assigned them.

Mr Editor, I would not have farmers raise grain, fruit, or furnish any thing else to make drunkards, as this kind of stock is the most unprofitable that the land can be made to produce, but I would have them blend ornament with usefulness and beauty with worth.—*Genesee Farmer.*

#### Value of Straw as Food for Cattle.

Says Davy in his *Chemistry of Agriculture*,—"the straw of barley contains only two per cent of substance soluble in water, and having a slight resemblance to mucilage; the remainder consists entirely of fibre."

Says Chaptal in his *Chemistry applied to Agriculture*,—"I do not believe there is in the whole vegetable kingdom, an aliment affording so little nutrition, either for plants or animals, as the dry straw of grain; serving only to fill the stomachs of the latter, and furnishing to the former, but about one hundredth part of its weight of soluble manure."

Perhaps no two men have ever lived to whom agriculturists owe a greater debt of gratitude than to Davy and Chaptal; or whose opinions on most topics may be sooner taken without question or examination. But the sentiments advanced above and the arguments by which they are supported, we consider so entirely at variance with the experience of most farmers in this wheat growing country, that an investigation of the cause of this discrepancy cannot be entirely useless.

In Western New York, where most of the cultivated land is necessarily under the plow, the farmer places great reliance in the straw of his wheat and barley fields for carrying his stock through the winter. If his supply of hay is sufficient for his cows, working horses, and sheep, he is generally satisfied; the remainder, such as oxen, colts and young cattle, mainly subsist upon straw. If a few corn stalks are saved, they are considered as entitled to a share; and they are permitted the pickings of the yard, and the refuse hay of the stables; and it is barely possible that in some extra cold or stormy days they receive a little hay; further than this their living is straw.

It would not do to affirm that cattle so kept, come through the winter as well as if kept on good hay and warmly stabled; yet unless we are much mistaken in our recollections of eastern farming, and New England stock, the comparison between their animals that rarely see such a thing as straw, and are fed entirely on hay, and ours, that as rarely get a mouthful of hay, in the spring of the year, would not be altogether in favor of the former. Yet how can that be, if our philosophers are correct in their assertion that barley straw, the best of straws for fodder, contains but two per cent of alimentary substance, while the various kinds of hay average from 25 to 40 per cent of nutritive matter?

We think the discrepancy between the theory and the fact, arises from this circumstance. They consider as nutritive matter, only that part which is soluble in water; and this, every farmer knows in dry straw must be very small, being as they affirm, only two per cent, while the remainder, consisting of fibre, is by them rejected as totally worthless. Thus it seems according to the theory an animal must eat 100 pounds of straw to get two pounds of nourishing matter; a hard mode indeed of getting a living. But what is this fibre which constitutes the greatest part of straw, and of all vegetables, and which is by the authority quoted above, denounced as good for nothing as food? According to the authority of Berthollet, Fourcroy, Thomson, and Chaptal himself, the fibre of plants, in its ordinary state of dryness, and when separated from all adventitious substance, is

composed of about 43 parts of carbon and 57 of water; or in other words, of 43 parts of carbon and 57 of oxygen and hydrogen in the same proportions in which they form water. Now these substances in themselves enter into the nourishment of animals in but small quantities, and if the straw when taken into the stomach remained straw, or the fibre continued to be fibre, it would of course do them little or no good.

But by a wise provision of nature it requires but a slight chemical action to convert fibre into starch, or into sugar, the first of which constitutes the great bulk of flour of all kinds, and the last of which is one of the most nutritive substances in the whole kingdom of nature. Maple sugar is composed of 42 parts carbon, and 58 parts water; and starch from wheat dried a 212 deg. deviates in its composition from sugar but a single shade. It is seen at once that but a slight action of chemical agencies, and those precisely such as are furnished by the stomach, is necessary to convert the pulverized straw or fibre into nutritive matter. In fact fibre of various kinds has been converted by Braconnet into sugar; and the wood of several kinds of trees into a very palatable bread.

Within two or three years a patent has been taken out in France for the conversion of straw into food for cattle or horses; and it is asserted that while the expenses of preparation is trifling, the prepared article has been proved by experience to be superior to bran as food for cattle. The more completely the fibre of the straw can be submitted to the chemical action of the stomach, the more rapid and fully will its nutritive qualities be developed; hence the improvement effected by cutting straw or cornstalks, as practiced with us, or still more by cutting and grinding as is part of the present method in France.

But our chemists themselves have furnished a refutation of the principles that the power of nutrition depends on the solubility of any given substance in water. At page 105 of the American edition of Chaptal's *Chemistry of Agriculture*, he says, "*It is surely erroneous to pretend to determine the quantity of nourishment, by that portion which can be extracted from any article of food by water; but upon this principle Davy has represented the nutritive power of beets by the number of 136, and carrots by 98; while M. Thayer has by his experiments, estimated that of the first at 57, and that of the last 98. Upon the same principle Davy has valued the effects of linseed cakes at 151, compared with beets at 136, whilst it has been proved that 70lbs. of beets are hardly equivalent in nourishment to 10lbs. of linseed cakes.*"

There can be no doubt that our farmers frequently place too much dependence on straw; certainly since the introduction of machines which have greatly lessened its value, and their stocks suffer accordingly. Experience has however shown that its real value is much greater than has been attributed to it by chemical men; and it has also made known another fact, which should never be forgotten or overlooked by the farmer, that the value of straw, stalks, and even hay, is in a great measure depending on its fineness, when taken into the stomach.—*Genesee Farmer.*

#### On making Winter Butter.

MR TUCKER—Among the numerous modes of making butter in the winter, which I have seen recommended, I am inclined to think that which is described in the January number of the *M. Gen. Farmer*, and called the "Russian mode," decidedly the best. For the last two or three years, a similar mode has been practiced in my family; and though the principle is substantially the same, a more minute description of the practice may be of some importance to your readers.

A kettle or boiler of proper size, such as usually accompanies a common cooking stove, is placed on the stove; into the boiler is put a small quantity of water. The pan into which the milk has just been strained, is then placed on the boiler, or over it, so as to cover it closely; and probably it would be better to have a part of the pan below the top of, and within the boiler: at least the whole of the bottom of the pan should be within it. It is here suffered to stand till it has been so heated, not boiled, by the steam, as to have the appearance of scum or froth just beginning to rise on the surface of the milk. It is then taken off and set away.

The benefits of this plan are the following: 1st,

a greater quantity of cream is obtained, and in a much shorter time. 2d, less than half the labor and time is required in churning. So easily is the butter produced, that simply the stirring necessary to mix each new skimming of cream, has sometimes changed the whole mass into butter before the intended churning day. And when the quantity of milk is small, as in families having but a single cow, a churn at this season may be dispensed with. 3d, the butter is of a superior color and flavor, being equal to most of the butter that is made in the fall. And 4th, as stated in the *Farmer*, the milk is left sweet, and when skimmed, possesses nearly the same value for ordinary purposes, as before. Should this plan be adopted generally by those who make butter for the market, we should no longer see the preference given to fall butter.

And before I close this article, permit me to enter my protest against the practice recommended by some, of washing butter newly churned, either with soft or hard water, notwithstanding the Orange county women say, "give us good hard water, and we will make good butter." Experience I think has proved, that butter with which water has been used in the working will not keep sweet so long as that which has never come in contact with water.—*Gen. Far.*

#### Beet Sugar.

We recently received from an esteemed friend at Paris, a package of French books and pamphlets, on agricultural subjects; and not understanding the French language, we handed them to some friends, with a request that they would translate whatever they might find in them of interest to the readers of the *Cultivator*. Dr. Spoor has just sent us a translation of one of the pamphlets, being a report made last summer to the Royal Agricultural Society of France, by a special committee, composed of the Baron Sylvestre, the Duc Decazes, and other distinguished members, on the culture of the beet, and the manufacture of beet sugar, embracing directions to individual farmers and others, for managing the whole of the manufacturing process.—This is a very interesting document to the American reader, and particularly adapted to their peculiar wants; as we have no doubt that the manufacture of beet sugar will become an important branch of our national industry, and that it will be profitably carried on as a rural and household business.

We shall commence the publication of this report in our next number.

We copied into our December number, an article signed by W. W. Sleigh, calculated to dissuade our farmers from embarking in the manufacturing process. Mr S. says, that "an establishment will not clear the expense, unless it be calculated to manufacture at least from two to five hundred pounds a day." We doubt the correctness of this, when applied to a domestic or household concern, where we wish most to see the business prevail, though it may be true in reference to an establishment constituted for this purpose solely. There is a great difference in the economy of a business, whether it be carried on by hired labor, in an extensive establishment, or by the inmates of a family, at a season of leisure, without the charge of an expensive structure and costly utensils. Wherever manufactories may be established on a large scale, it will no doubt be for the mutual advantage of the farmer and manufacturer to exchange the beet for the sugar. But the beet will not bear to be transported far; and hence in districts where there may not be a large manufactory, we are anxious to provide for household manufacture.—Several instances are cited in the report before us, of rural establishments producing some 150 lbs. of sugar per day. When stripped of mystification, the process of making beet sugar has little in it more difficult than the process of making maple sugar. It consists in extracting the juice of the beet of purifying it, and boiling it down to a proper consistence to granulate. All the care and particularity recommended in the making of beet sugar, might no doubt be applied advantageously to the making of maple sugar; though this is seldom done; and the consequence is, that our maple sugar does not possess half the value it might possess. The purification of the juice, and the reducing it to sugar, are managed on like principles, though the processes vary. The sap of the maple has only to be divested of its



earthy impurities, which milk, eggs or blood serves ordinarily to effect. The juice of the beet contains coloring and other foreign matters, which it is necessary to get rid of; and this is done, and the liquor rendered limpid, by the application of lime and animal charcoal. These processes are particularly described in the report before us.

Now beets can be grown, gathered and washed, by the laborers on a farm; they can be reduced by them to pulp in a grater cider mill; and the juice can also be expressed by them in a common cider press. The purifying process is easily learned, and practiced by the inmates of the family, as are the processes of boiling down and sugaring off. The ordinary utensils of a family may suffice, tho' they are not to be preferred. A thermometer and areometer are useful in managing the process with certainty and economy. They would be, equally useful in the processes of making maple sugar, and the thermometer in the business of making butter and cheese. The cost of both will not exceed three dollars. One serves to determine temperature, the other specific gravity, and in five minutes the principles of either may be explained to a novice.—What then, we ask, is to hinder the farmer from raising the beet, and extracting from it, when his farm labors of the summer relax, or are completed, the sugar necessary for the consumption of his family, or for market, with as little expense, and as much certainty, as he produces it from his maple grove?

The labor of fabricating maple sugar consists in tapping the trees, collecting the sap, and boiling it down to sugar. This is all out door work, mostly performed in the woods, is fatiguing, and must be performed at an unpleasant season of the year and ordinarily within a period of three or four weeks. The labor of making beet sugar, after the beets are prepared for rasping, consists in extracting the juice, and boiling it down to sugar. This may be all done under cover, and within a period of six months, though evidently the earlier it is done the better. The residum of the beet sugar is valuable for cattle and sheep, and is nearly or quite sufficient to remunerate for the out door labor, or the culture of the beet.—*Cultivator.*

#### MAINE LEGISLATURE.

##### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Orders, relative to petitions for incorporations for quarrying granite and for lumbering purposes, came back from the House; the House adhering to their votes referring the same to the Committee on Manufactures. On motion of Mr. Littlefield, the Senate adhered to their votes passing the same.

*Passed to be engrossed*—Bills to incorporate the Maine Institute of Natural Science—to incorporate the Brunswick Saving Institution.

Mr. Burr, from the Conferees on the part of the Senate, in relation to the resolve requiring the Cashiers of Banks to make returns of the names of the stockholders, reported that the Conferees had agreed to recommend that the amendment to the same, made to the Senate, restricting the returns to the names of the stockholders living within this State, should be adopted. And this report was accepted. Mr. Magoun suggested that it was now too late to obtain the returns required by the Resolve, for the use of the present Legislature. Mr. Littlefield moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. Ham said he regretted the delays which had occurred in acting upon this resolve, and gave notice that he should bring in a bill to require annual returns to be made of the names of stockholders in Banks and all other incorporated companies. Messrs. Magoun, Littlefield and Burr said they would vote for such a bill. After further discussion; the further consideration of the Resolve was postponed till Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr Rogers, Bill to incorporate the West Musquash Canal and Sluice Company was taken up and, after some discussion, passed to be engrossed.

Resolve, for making a road from H. G. O. Barrows' in Wilson to Moosehead Lake, was taken up, and after debate, passed to be engrossed by the following vote: *Yeas 9.—Nays 7.*

##### HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Various reports acted upon in concurrence with the Senate.

Report upon petition for a Canal by Saco Falls was, on motion of Mr. Emery, recommitted. Report upon order relation to the poor laws and imprisonment for debt, was, on motion of Mr. Foster of Pembroke, ordered to lie on the table. Report on order relative to the attachment of certain personal property, on motion of Mr. Getchell of Anson, was ordered to lie upon the table.

Bills, to incorporate the Worcester and Kennebec Lumbering Company—to incorporate the Winthrop Boot and Shoe Factory—to incorporate the New York and Sullivan Granite Company—to incorporate the Livermore Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company—were severally taken up, and having been twice read, committed to the Committee on bills in the third reading.

Mr. Chase of Camden, from the Committee to whom had been referred the petition of the town of Camden for a change in the tenure of Judicial offices, reported a resolve providing for an amendment of the Constitution in that respect, and recommended that the same be referred to the next Legislature, and published in the several newspapers in this State. The report was accepted.

Mr Prescott of St. Albans, moved to take up the Resolve in favor of the St. Albans Academy, and the motion prevailed. Mr Vance of Readfield, advocated its passage. Mr Levensaler of Thomaston, opposed it. Mr Prescott of St. Albans, followed in favor of the Resolve. Mr Holmes of Alfred, made a few remarks in favor.—Mr Parris of Buckfield, advocated the Resolve on the ground that Somerset had received very little for the support of education. The old Counties had received large donations. That portion of Somerset was destitute of academies for the instruction of teachers. The interests of primary schools require such means of instruction. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sewall of Bath, and Levensaler of Thomaston, against the Resolve, and Messrs. Holmes of Winthrop, Allen of Bangor, Vance of Readfield, and Holmes of Alfred, in favor. The two latter gentlemen adverted to the large expenditures of public money upon the institution (State Prison) at Thomaston.—That town had received its full share. Mr Levensaler, said this was not a parallel case. The institution at Thomaston was for the benefit, not of that town or vicinity, but the whole State. He ventured to say that, whenever the gentlemen from Alfred, and Readfield, could show that they were qualified to enter that institution, they would be admitted to a full share of its privileges! Mr Emery of Saco, advocated the Resolve, and Mr Sewall of Bath, followed in reply and against the Resolve. The Resolve was further advocated by Messrs. Knowlton of Montville, Foster of Cherryfield, and Parris of Buckfield.

The question was then taken, and the Resolve passed to be engrossed by the following vote:—*Yeas 89.—Nays 53.*

*Passed to be engrossed*—Bills, to incorporate the Orland Woolen Manufacturing Company—to incorporate the Camden Dry Dock Company.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported legislation inexpedient upon the Resolves of the State of Maryland relative to the franking privilege, and the report was accepted.

##### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4.

*Passed to be enacted.* Bills to prevent the destruction of fish in Cathance river in the County of Washington—respecting the terms of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Oxford.

On motion of Mr. Severance, Bill to incorporate the Augusta and Philadelphia Granite Company was taken up. Mr. Severance advocated its passage, and the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Manning, Bill to incorporate the Maine and New York Exchange Granite Company was taken up. Mr. Manning advocated its passage. On motion of Mr. Littlefield the Bill was so amended as to fix the capital stock of the Company at \$50,000. The Bill was then passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Staples, Bill to incorporate the Beauchamp Marble and Lime Company in Camden was taken up and passed to be engrossed as amended. Adjourned.

##### HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary came up, the question being upon their final passage.

Mr. Foster of Pembroke, moved that they lie upon the table until Tuesday next, as the House was thin.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, opposed the motion—The motion had been once adopted by an unanimous vote. The report could not now be got at for discussion. The House was nearly as full as usual, and the subject might as well be disposed of now as to be postponed to a future day.

Mr. Foster replied that the report could be discussed. The last resolve sanctioned the report, and it would be competent to go into the merits of the report in order to show that that resolve ought not to pass. The report had taken him by surprise in the outset. Upon examination and reflection he found serious objections to some portions of it. All he wanted was an opportunity to state those objections. They were not entertained by him alone, but by many members. The House to-day was thin, and the gentleman from Readfield who felt a particular interest in the subject, was absent from his seat.

The question was then taken, and the motion to lie on the table prevailed; 66 voting in favor to 33 against it.

Bill to incorporate the Hamden and New York Steam Company, was taken up. Mr. Levensaler of Thomaston, moved that it be indefinitely postponed, but the motion was negatived, 34 voting in favor to 95 against, and the bill then passed to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate the Maine Bee Company was taken up. Mr. Campbell of Greenbush, moved that it be recommitted, but the motion was negatived, 32 voting in favor to 70 against. Mr. Levensaler then moved its indefinite postponement and the motion prevailed, 90 voting in favor to 34 against. Mr. Holmes of Winthrop, gave notice that he should, on Monday, move to reconsider the above vote.

##### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 6.

Mr. Burr presented the petition of Jefferson Chamberlain et als, for the incorporation of a State Bank, which was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

On motion of Mr. Greene, Bill to incorporate the Builders' Granite Association was taken up and read a second time. On motion of Mr. G. the bill was so amended as to reduce the capital stock of the Company to \$100,000. The Bill was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Greene, Bill to incorporate the New York and New Orleans Union Granite Company was taken up and read a second time. On motion of Mr. Soule, the bill was so amended as to reduce the capital stock of the company to \$100,000. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ham, bill to incorporate the Kennebunk Granite Company was taken up and read a second time. On motion of Mr. Soule, the Bill was so amended as to reduce the capital stock of the company to \$100,000. The Bill was then passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

##### HOUSE.

MONDAY, March 6.

Petitions of Henry Goddard et als for an alteration in the license laws—of E. W. Appleton et als for same—of Neal Dow et als for same—of Peter W. Morrill et als for same—of W. N. Carr et als for same—of Reuel Shaw et als for same—of Jeremiah Martin et als for same—of Solomon Adams et als for same—of E. Clark et als for same—of Samuel Hartley et als for same—of Mercy Lancaster and 54 other ladies of Winthrop, for additional protection against mobs and relating to slavery in the District of Columbia—of Samuel Harris et als in relation to the same subject—of W. B. Norton et als to be incorporated as Oxford Manufacturing Company—of J. F. Angier in relation to Duck Trap Toll Bridge.

Mr. Getchell of Anson, from the committee on State Lands, reported that Legislation is inexpedient on the order relating to selling the timber on the State's lands, reserving the soil to the State. Accepted.

Mr. Sewall of Bath introduced the following ordered:—Ordered, that from and after this day, the House hold two sessions a day, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and the same was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Redington of Augusta, the committee on the Militia was directed to enquire in-



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Mr. Pillsbury of Bucksport laid upon the table a bill additional to the act defining the rights and duties of Rail Road Corporations, which was once read and referred to the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals.

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Bill to incorporate the Augusta and New York Granite Company was taken up. The Senate had amended the bill by reducing the capital stock of the Company from \$200,000 to \$50,000. The House non-concurred the Senate's amendment, and amended the bill by reducing the capital from \$200,000 to \$100,000.

On motion of Mr. Redington of Augusta, the committee on the Militia was directed to inquire into the expediency of exempting members of Hook and Ladder Companies from military duty.

Mr. Johnson of Belfast, from the committee on Interior Waters, reported a bill to incorporate the Somerset and Moosehead Lake Canal Company, which was twice read, Thursday next assigned, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Order from the Senate relating to an investigation into the affairs of Banks in this State, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Emery of Saco, referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for an additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—also a bill providing for an additional Judge of the Supreme Court. Said bills were read twice and Wednesday assigned.

#### IN SENATE.

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*Passed to be engrossed*—Bill to incorporate the Casco Granite Company (capital \$100,000); the Augusta and New York Granite Company (amendment of House adopted allowing capital of \$100,000); the Piscataquis Slate Quarry Company, capital \$50,000; the Steuben and Harrington Granite Company, \$50,000; the Hill Farm Granite Company, \$100,000; the North Yarmouth do. \$100,000; the East Thomaston Marsh Marble and Lime Rock Quarry Company, \$100,000; the New York and Maine do. at St. George, \$100,000; to prevent fraud in the sale of hay; resolve in favor of Waldo Plantation authorizing the County Commissioners to expend \$200 in making a road; in favor of town of Washington, authorizing the expenditure of \$300 for the same; bill to incorporate the Milo Manufacturing Company.

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Mr. Holmes of Alfred, moved the recommitment of the report of the Committee on the N. E. Boundry and the Resolves accompanying the same with instructions to make a supplementary Report. Mr. H. in support of the motion, alluded to various facts and documents bearing upon the question and which, (he said) it was desirable to spread before the people in a Report.

The motion to recommit prevailed.

Mr. Holmes of Winthrop, presented an Order requiring a special message to be sent to the Senate, to request them to return to the House several petitions on the subject of slavery, the further consideration of which was by that body postponed till Feb. 8, 1837, in order that the same may be referred to the special Committee of the House on that subject. The order was negatived, 53 voting in favor of it, and 56 voting against it.

Adjourned.

#### Summary.

**MURDER WILL OUT.**—A few days ago we published, from the Bangor Whig, a paragraph with the above title, stating in substance that a man named Stillwater was murdered in the summer of 1835, on the Mattawankeg, and that, from the disclosures of a prisoner in the Oxford County jail, it was thought that the perpetrator was one Cilley, who was supposed to be in New Hampshire.

On the publication of this paragraph, we received a note from the Captain of a company of Marines stationed at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, informing us that on seeing it, his suspicions immediately fell on one of the company, whose linen was marked "Cilley," but who had enlisted under another name—and that he had caused him to be arrested and detained till some further circumstances should transpire. We wrote, the same day, to the Mayor of Bangor on the subject, but have yet heard nothing additional.—[Boston Atlas.

**INCREASED WEALTH.**—The city valuation of N. York in 1813, was about \$27,000,000. In 1836, it had increased to the enormous sum of \$300,000,000. Nor has the property of the metropolis increased in greater ratio than that in other parts of the State.

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In Calais, Mr. Daniel Vining, to Miss Sally Easterbrook.

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In Lisbon, Mrs. Mary, wife of James Andrews, aged 40.

In Minot, Mrs. Aurelia P. wife of Davis Veail, and only child of Richard D. Downing, aged 26.

In Frankfort, Mrs. Polly Sabine.

In Freeport, Mrs. Eleanor Means, aged 79.

In Calais, Catharine, daughter of Jefferson White, aged 2 years.

In Bristol, Mr. Samuel Erskine.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 300 Beef Cattle, and 110 Sheep.

**PRICES—Beef Cattle.**—Last week's prices were fully supported; a larger proportion of the better qualities were at market, and more were sold at our highest quotations. We quote extra \$8 50; first quality 7 75 a 8 25; 2d do. \$7 a 7 50; and 3d do. at 5 25 a 6 50.

**Sheep.**—Those at market were ordinary, and were taken in one lot at 3 50.

#### MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported direct from France, by Smith & Sons, New York, and warranted to be of the growth of 1836.—Said seed is put up in half oz. papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of \$3 for one, or \$5 for two papers. Notes on all solvent banks taken in payment.—This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded, on satisfactory proof to the contrary.—Short directions for culture furnished each order. SETH WHALEN,

Post Master, Whalen's Store, New York.

#### MEDICAL.

**DR. KNAPP** informs his friends and the public that he will resume his practice in the Village of Winthrop, early in the spring. Those in want of his professional service are respectfully invited to call upon him.

Winthrop, Feb. 6th, 1837.

#### Notice to Newspaper Publishers.

The editor of 'The Delawarean' published at Wilmington, Delaware, proposes to prepare a Newspaper Directory, and therefore, asks as a favor, that each newspaper publisher in the U. S. will forward him, by mail, one copy of their paper. He intends to arrange them by States, giving their politics, &c. For this favor each editor sending his paper shall receive one copy of the Directory, as soon as made ready. The advantages of a sheet of this kind to publishers, must be apparent to all.

February 11.

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PERSONS having in their possession the 1st and 2d Nos. of the present volume of the Maine Farmer, who do not preserve them for binding, will confer a favor on the publisher by sending them to this office.

MAINE FARMER OFFICE, }  
Hallowell, March 13, 1837. }

#### TO LET,

A convenient room for an office on the second floor. Rent very low. Inquire at this office.

March 13, 1837.

#### WANTED,

A convenient House for a small family. Inquire at this office.

March 13, 1837.



earthy impurities, which milk, eggs or blood serves ordinarily to effect. The juice of the beet contains coloring and other foreign matters, which it is necessary to get rid of; and this is done, and the liquor rendered limpid, by the application of lime and animal charcoal. These processes are particularly described in the report before us.

Now beets can be grown, gathered and washed, by the laborers on a farm; they can be reduced by them to pulp in a grater cider mill; and the juice can also be expressed by them in a common cider press. The purifying process is easily learned, and practiced by the inmates of the family, as are the processes of boiling down and sugaring off. The ordinary utensils of a family may suffice, tho' they are not to be preferred. A thermometer and areometer are useful in managing the process with certainty and economy. They would be equally useful in the processes of making maple sugar, and the thermometer in the business of making butter and cheese. The cost of both will not exceed three dollars. One serves to determine temperature, the other specific gravity, and in five minutes the principles of either may be explained to a novice.—What then, we ask, is to hinder the farmer from raising the beet, and extracting from it, when his farm labors of the summer relax, or are completed, the sugar necessary for the consumption of his family, or for market, with as little expense, and as much certainty, as he produces it from his maple grove?

The labor of fabricating maple sugar consists in tapping the trees, collecting the sap, and boiling it down to sugar. This is all out door work, mostly performed in the woods, is fatiguing, and must be performed at an unpleasant season of the year and ordinarily within a period of three or four weeks. The labor of making beet sugar, after the beets are prepared for rasping, consists in extracting the juice, and boiling it down to sugar. This may be all done under cover, and within a period of six months, though evidently the earlier it is done the better. The residum of the beet sugar is valuable for cattle and sheep, and is nearly or quite sufficient to remunerate for the out door labor, or the culture of the beet.—*Cultivator.*

#### MAINE LEGISLATURE.

##### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Orders, relative to petitions for incorporations for quarrying granite and for lumbering purposes, came back from the House; the House adhering to their votes referring the same to the Committee on Manufactures. On motion of Mr. Littlefield, the Senate adhered to their votes passing the same.

*Passed to be engrossed*—Bills to incorporate the Maine Institute of Natural Science—to incorporate the Brunswick Saving Institution.

Mr. Burr, from the Conferees on the part of the Senate, in relation to the resolve requiring the Cashiers of Banks to make returns of the names of the stockholders, reported that the Conferees had agreed to recommend that the amendment to the same, made to the Senate, restricting the returns to the names of the stockholders living within this State, should be adopted. And this report was accepted. Mr. Magoun suggested that it was now too late to obtain the returns required by the Resolve, for the use of the present Legislature. Mr. Littlefield moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. Ham said he regretted the delays which had occurred in acting upon this resolve, and gave notice that he should bring in a bill to require annual returns to be made of the names of stockholders in Banks and all other incorporated companies. Messrs. Magoun, Littlefield and Burr said they would vote for such a bill. After further discussion; the further consideration of the Resolve was postponed till Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr Rogers, Bill to incorporate the West Musquash Canal and Sluice Company was taken up and, after some discussion, passed to be engrossed.

Resolve, for making a road from H. G. O. Barrows' in Wilson to Moosehead Lake, was taken up, and after debate, passed to be engrossed by the following vote: *Yeas 9.—Nays 7.*

##### HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Various reports acted upon in concurrence with the Senate.

Report upon petition for a Canal by Saco Falls was, on motion of Mr. Emery, recommitted. Report upon order relation to the poor laws and imprisonment for debt, was, on motion of Mr. Foster of Pembroke, ordered to lie on the table. Report on order relative to the attachment of certain personal property, on motion of Mr. Getchell of Anson, was ordered to lie upon the table.

Bills, to incorporate the Worcester and Kennebec Lumbering Company—to incorporate the Winthrop Boot and Shoe Factory—to incorporate the New York and Sullivan Granite Company—to incorporate the Livermore Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company—were severally taken up, and having been twice read, committed to the Committee on bills in the third reading.

Mr. Chase of Camden, from the Committee to whom had been referred the petition of the town of Camden for a change in the tenure of Judicial offices, reported a resolve providing for an amendment of the Constitution in that respect, and recommend that the same be referred to the next Legislature, and published in the several newspapers in this State. The report was accepted.

Mr Prescott of St. Albans, moved to take up the Resolve in favor of the St. Albans Academy, and the motion prevailed. Mr Vance of Readfield, advocated its passage. Mr Levensaler of Thomaston, opposed it. Mr Prescott of St. Albans, followed in favor of the Resolve. Mr Holmes of Alfred, made a few remarks in favor.—Mr Parris of Buckfield, advocated the Resolve on the ground that Somerset had received very little for the support of education. The old Counties had received large donations. That portion of Somerset was destitute of academies for the instruction of teachers. The interests of primary schools require such means of instruction. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sewall of Bath, and Levensaler of Thomaston, against the Resolve, and Messrs. Holmes of Winthrop, Allen of Bangor, Vance of Readfield, and Holmes of Alfred, in favor. The two latter gentlemen adverted to the large expenditures of public money upon the institution (State Prison) at Thomaston.—That town had received its full share. Mr Levensaler, said this was not a parallel case. The institution at Thomaston was for the benefit, not of that town or vicinity, but the whole State. He ventured to say that, whenever the gentlemen from Alfred, and Readfield, could show that they were qualified to enter that institution, they would be admitted to a full share of its privileges! Mr Emery of Saco, advocated the Resolve, and Mr Sewall of Bath, followed in reply and against the Resolve. The Resolve was further advocated by Messrs. Knowlton of Montville, Foster of Cherryfield, and Parris of Buckfield.

The question was then taken, and the Resolve passed to be engrossed by the following vote:—*Yeas 89.—Nays 53.*

*Passed to be engrossed*—Bills, to incorporate the Orland Woolen Manufacturing Company—to incorporate the Camden Dry Dock Company.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported legislation inexpedient upon the Resolves of the State of Maryland relative to the franking privilege, and the report was accepted.

##### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4.

*Passed to be enacted.* Bills to prevent the destruction of fish in Cathance river in the County of Washington—respecting the terms of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Oxford.

On motion of Mr. Severance, Bill to incorporate the Augusta and Philadelphia Granite Company was taken up. Mr. Severance advocated its passage, and the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Manning, Bill to incorporate the Maine and New York Exchange Granite Company was taken up. Mr. Manning advocated its passage. On motion of Mr. Littlefield the Bill was so amended as to fix the capital stock of the Company at \$50,000. The Bill was then passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Staples, Bill to incorporate the Beauchamp Marble and Lime Company in Camden was taken up and passed to be engrossed as amended. Adjourned.

##### HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary came up, the question being upon their final passage.

Mr. Foster of Pembroke, moved that they lie upon the table until Tuesday next, as the House was thin.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, opposed the motion—The motion had been once adopted by an unanimous vote. The report could not now be got at for discussion. The House was nearly as full as usual, and the subject might as well be disposed of now as to be postponed to a future day.

Mr. Foster replied that the report could be discussed. The last resolve sanctioned the report, and it would be competent to go into the merits of the report in order to show that that resolve ought not to pass. The report had taken him by surprise in the outset. Upon examination and reflection he found serious objections to some portions of it. All he wanted was an opportunity to state those objections. They were not entertained by him alone, but by many members. The House to-day was thin, and the gentleman from Readfield who felt a particular interest in the subject, was absent from his seat.

The question was then taken, and the motion to lie on the table prevailed; 66 voting in favor to 33 against it.

Bill to incorporate the Hamden and New York Steam Company, was taken up. Mr. Levensaler of Thomaston, moved that it be indefinitely postponed, but the motion was negatived, 34 voting in favor to 95 against, and the bill then passed to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate the Maine Bee Company was taken up. Mr. Campbell of Greenbush, moved that it be recommitted, but the motion was negatived, 32 voting in favor to 70 against. Mr. Levensaler then moved its indefinite postponement and the motion prevailed, 90 voting in favor to 34 against. Mr. Holmes of Winthrop, gave notice that he should, on Monday, move to reconsider the above vote.

##### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 6.

Mr. Burr presented the petition of Jefferson Chamberlain et als, for the incorporation of a State Bank, which was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

On motion of Mr. Greene, Bill to incorporate the Builders' Granite Association was taken up and read a second time. On motion of Mr. G. the bill was so amended as to reduce the capital stock of the Company to \$100,000. The Bill was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Greene, Bill to incorporate the New York and New Orleans Union Granite Company was taken up and read a second time. On motion of Mr. Soule, the bill was so amended as to reduce the capital stock of the company to \$100,000. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ham, bill to incorporate the Kennebunk Granite Company was taken up and read a second time. On motion of Mr. Soule, the Bill was so amended as to reduce the capital stock of the company to \$100,000. The Bill was then passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

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Petitions of Henry Goddard et als for an alteration in the license laws—of E. W. Appleton et als for same—of Neal Dow et als for same—of Peter W. Morrill et als for same—of W. N. Carr et als for same—of Reuel Shaw et als for same—of Jeremiah Martin et als for same—of Solomon Adams et als for same—of E. Clark et als for same—of Samuel Hartley et als for same—of Mercy Lancaster and 54 other ladies of Winthrop, for additional protection against mobs and relating to slavery in the District of Columbia—of Samuel Harris et als in relation to the same subject—of W. B. Norton et als to be incorporated as Oxford Manufacturing Company—of J. F. Angier in relation to Duck Trap Toll Bridge.

Mr. Getchell of Anson, from the committee on State Lands, reported that Legislation is inexpedient on the order relating to selling the timber on the State's lands, reserving the soil to the State. Accepted.

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DAY, Feb. 27, 1837.

Advertiser.

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TH WHALEN,

s Store, New York.

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to call upon him.

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# Volumes of MAINE FARMER.

## PROPERTY OF

# Maine Farmer Publishing Comp'y.

Not to be removed without order from Company.



## Poetry.

## THE COMMON LOT.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Once in the flight of ages past  
There lived a man—and *who* was he?  
Mortal! howe'er thy lot be cast,  
That man resembles thee!

Unknown the regions of his birth,  
The land in which he died unknown,  
His name hath perished from the earth,  
This truth survives alone—

That joy, and grief, and hope, and fear,  
Alternate triumph in his breast,  
His bliss and woe, a smile, a tear!  
Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,  
The changing spirits rise and fall,  
We know that these were felt by him,  
For these are felt by all.

He suffered—but his pangs are o'er,  
Enjoyed—but his delights are fled,  
Had friends—his friends are now no more,  
And foes—his foes are dead.

He loved—but whom he loved, the grave  
Hath lost in its unconscious womb:  
O she was fair! but nought could save  
Her beauty from the tomb.

The rolling seasons, day and night,  
Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main,  
Ere while his portion, life and light,  
To him exist—in vain.

He saw whatever thou hast seen,  
Encountered all that troubles thee,  
He was—whatever thou hast been,  
He is—what thou shalt be!

The clouds and sunbeams o'er his eye  
That once their shade and glory threw,  
Have left in yonder silent sky  
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,  
Their ruin since the world began,  
Of him afford no other trace  
Than this—THERE LIVED A MAN.

## Miscellany.

## Dialogue between a Farmer and Son.

T. Father, the water pitcher in my room was frozen over last night, and the water when I broke the ice was so cold that it made my hands ache.

F. It was very cold last night. But can you tell me why you were not cold, what kept you so warm while the water froze?

T. Oh! the bed clothes kept me warm.

F. Why the bed clothes were cold when you went to bed, how could they make you warm?

T. I don't know, I always thought the bed made us warm; you know the more clothes there are, the warmer we are kept.

F. Yes, my son, but the heat comes from our own bodies. You may pile all the blankets in the house upon you bed, but it would never become warm unless you get into it yourself. Your body is constantly giving out heat, and when you have your ordinary clothes on, this heat flies off into the open air, as rapidly as your body produces it—but when thick blankets are upon you, they prevent the heat escaping, and thus render you warmer.

T. But, Father, why cannot the heat pass off through the blankets? You know the heat from our fire comes through a thick iron stove.

F. True, my child, but the heat of the fire is much greater than that of the body, besides all the heat of the fire does not pass out of the stove; a great deal is retained and flies up the chimney. But blankets are very different from iron, and—

T. Yes father, iron is so solid that heat cannot penetrate it, but as to blankets I should think it might easily pass out through the threads.

F. My dear son, there you mistake. Some substances conduct or carry heat well, while others almost refuse to carry it. Now, metals and irons, especially, conduct heat well, while wool, fur, feathers and all coverings of animals conduct it badly. This is a wise provision of the Creator to keep his creatures warm.

T. But, Father, why have not men such a covering too?

F. Because men are made to live in all climates and therefore need different degrees of clothing. It has therefore been left to them to put on such

as suit them best, and they procure most of their clothing from other animals, the silken shroud of the dormant worm, are all used by man.

T. But, father, if we keep out heat, we will soon have none left in us.

F. Ah! my child, you need not fear that.—While life lasts the fire within you will keep up its vivifying warmth.

T. Why, Father, we have no fire within us, have we?

F. No, but I said fire because it is somewhat like a fire. When you breathe you do not throw out the air the same as you take it in,—a part called oxygen unites with the blood, and the heat which kept the oxygen in its fluid state is set free and warms the body.

T. But how do men know this?

F. They do not know it; they suppose it to be so, because it cannot easily be accounted for in any other way. But the regularity of this heat is still more curious. The fattest Alderman and the leanest beggar—be it July or be it February—still keep the heat of their bodies about the same—98 deg. of Fahrenheit.—*The Lyceum.*

## CAUTION!

## Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

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## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business, has left his notes and book accounts with H. W. PAINE, Esq. Those indebted may avoid cost, by making payment before the first of March next.—All who have claims against him, will much oblige by leaving the amount with Mr Paine. S. R. WEBBER. Hallowell, Feb. 1837.

## Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to secure a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836.

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## New Paper.

It is proposed to issue every *Saturday evening* in the city of New York, a weekly paper of the Largest dimensions, in a quarto form, entitled

## THE WORLD!

Literary, Poetical, Fashionable, Dramatical, Sporting, Musical, &c. &c. &c.

The first number of which will be published on Saturday Evening, January 21st, 1837.

TERMS—\$5 a Year—Single numbers 12 1-2 cts. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.—An edition of 20,000 will be printed of the first number, as a Prospectus, to be circulated throughout every portion of the United States and Canadas.

Editors publishing the above Prospectus will be entitled to a free exchange.

WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN,

JOSEPH M. CHURCH.

New York, Jan. 12th, 1837.—110 William St.

## Prospectus of Stories From Real Life.

The entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighboring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories."—The subjects connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part, or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month.—Price 25 cents a part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address.—Payments are required in advance.

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